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give the history of the first few days, except such as one of his friends, who is not a physician, could give.

HISTORY.—Patient, male, aged 26, German, has been a resident of Livingston for several years; was taken sick the evening of Sunday, June 4, with a high fever, 39.5° C., nausea, and vomiting; no record of pulse; June 5, temperature 39.5° C., no record of pulse; June 6, temperature 39.5° C., used wet pack, and temperature fell to 38.8° C., no record of pulse; June 7, temperature in the morning 38.8° C., no record of pulse; in the evening 39.2° C., pulse 84; complained of pain over stomach; June 8, temperature 39.2° C., pulse 82; in the evening 39.2° C., pulse 81; slight suppression of urine. At half past 5 in the evening of June 8 had an attack of black vomit, but seemed to check under treatment. At 12 p. m. that night I was called to see the patient, and found him in a comatose state. A short while afterwards he had another attack of black vomit, and died at 4 a. m., June 9, without regaining consciousness. Though during life he showed very slight jaundice, in a short while after death the entire body and conjunctivæ became decidedly jaundiced. Quinine had no effect on the fever, as the temperature remained high under large doses.

Inspection of the body after death showed skin and conjunctivæ jaundiced, gums and mucous membrane of mouth swollen, hemorrhagic spots on chest and abdomen. On opening the abdomen stomach contained black vomit; mucous membrane was swollen and hyperemic; the liver was a brownish yellow, and soft. I made no thorough autopsy, as the authorities wished the body buried as soon as possible, and as there is no other physician in Livingston I made an inspection only of the above-named organs. I was unable to obtain a specimen of the urine.

The house in which the case occurred has been fumigated with sulphur and every precaution taken to prevent the spread of infection.

HAWAII.

Plague at Hilo and Honolulu.

HONOLULU, June 26, 1905.

WYMAN, Washington:

There was a death from plague at Hilo on June 24; also Honolulu June 25.

COFER.

HONDURAS.

Report from Ceiba, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Robertson reports as follows: Week ended June 17, 1905. Present officially estimated population, about 4,000; 1 death; prevailing diseases, malarial, mostly mild type; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
June 11	Nicaragua	18	0	0	0
11	Rosina	29	24	0	0
15	Harold	21	0	0	0
16	Jos. Vaccaro.....	29	0	0	0
17	Jamaica.....	16	0	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port during the week, 9.

Report from Puerto Cortez, fruit port—Yellow fever.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Carter reports as follows: Week ended June 9, 1905. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths, 7, including 4 from yellow fever; prevailing diseases, yellow fever and malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, bad.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage inspected.
June 6	España	14	0	0	0
8	Anselm.....	42	0	0	0

Number of aliens sailing from this port, 9.
Steamers disinfected, 2.

History of outbreak of yellow fever at Puerto Cortez.

In regard to the outbreak of yellow fever at this port, the circumstances are as follows:

The first case to come under observation, that of a young man, taken sick suddenly with a chill in the night, violent pains in the back and head, vomiting, and delirium. On the third day urinal examination showed 15 per cent albumen. He died on the eighth day, in convulsions. This was a typical case throughout.

The next case to come under observation was an old man at the hotel. He had all of the symptoms. Was taken ill suddenly; on the third day albumen showing as much as 4 per cent. He died on the sixth day in coma.

The next patient was a custom-house inspector, who was taken ill with the same symptoms and about the same time as the Clements case. On the fifth day albumen showed 25 per cent; temperature, 102; pulse, 46; died in coma.

Another case was that of a native boy, reported by the Government surgeon at about the same time. He also died. All had black vomit except the old man at the hotel. Four other cases were taken sick about the same time and recovered. The first, a woman boarding at the hotel, was taken violently ill with a chill in the night, with vomiting, violent pains in the back, limbs, head, and delirium. On the third day, albumen showed from 10 to 15 per cent. This case recovered. The daughter of this patient was taken in the same way, with the same train of symptoms, during her mother's convalescence. Albu-